ister. His Government was both de facto and de jurs. Under our political law there would seem to be no doubt about this. But Mr. Seward has for some reason sanctioned the usurpation of Ospina, and, in a document transmitted to Congress, has given that usurpation authority and validity in these words:

"In May, 1858, the Constitution of the Republic to effect a different purpose. His lordship added that, on the happening of an actual derangement of the communication, the British Government would readily co-operate with the United States in the measures that might be thought necessary to make good the privileges secured by the guarantee.

There we would readily co-operate with the United States in the measures that might be thought necessary to make good the privileges secured by the guarantee.

The would read the propose, His lordship added that, on the happening of an actual derangement of the communication, the British Government would readily co-operate with the United States in the measures that might be thought necessary to make good the privileges secured by the guarantee.

to succeed Mr. Hurtado. Mr. Seward refused to receive the documents, or to grant an interview, saying that he "did not wish to have anything to saying that he "did not wish to have anything to do with those gentlemen—even to look at them."

Sabsequently, and on the 24th of November, at the request of Senator Pomeroy, Mr. Seward promised and the sovereignty of that country. Somewhat to give a private interview to Mr. Murillo and Mr. Parraga. After the lapse of a suitable time, and about the 7th of December, Mr. Seward was requested by Mr. Romero, the Mexican Minister, to that the same question, substantially, had been prename the day when it would be convenient for him

Grandan Mission here for his infidelity to the Government which had accredited him, sought to revenge himself, and also to accomplish the treason at home to which he was secretly a party at Washington, through the treaty stipulations between the United States and New-Granada. These stipulations bound our Government "to guarantee positively and efficaciously to New-Granada the perfect of his government, because there was an oppositive to the labels of the forest party himself, and the premises of the substances of Panagara,"—and also to mentrality of the Isthmus of Panama"—and also to "guarantee the rights of sovereignty and property" which New-Granada had in and over that Isthmus. Gen. Herran accordingly solicited Mr. Seward to send a military force to Aspinwall or Panama, and to take possession of New-Granada. It was his purture of the possession of New-Granada. It was his purture of the possession of New-Granada. It was his purture of the possession of New-Granada. It was his purture of the possession of New-Granada. It was his purture of the possession of New-Granada. It was his purture of the possession of New-Granada. It was his purture of the possession of New-Granada. It was his purture of the possession of New-Granada. It was his purture of the possession of New-Granada. It was his purture of the possession of New-Granada and the poss pose to make this military occupation the basis of time by any treaty supulation. He referred, too, to the somewhat anamolous position of Mr. Herran, who made the call for interference, and who, he bia. Mr. Seward agreed to send troops for this purpose. But he delayed the execution of this engagement. He delayed it to obtain the consent of Great Britain and France that our Government might fulfill its treaty stipulations with New-Granada! The public can now understand the heretofore inexplicable portion of the diplomatic correspondence published by Mr. Seward, which relayed to the manual forms the diplomatic correspondence published by Mr. Seward, which relayed to the manual forms the diplomatic correspondence published by Mr. Seward, which relayed to the manual for interference, and who, he seemed to think, did not represent the government the diplomatic correspondence problems to determine the distribution of the diplomatic correspondence published by Mr. Seward, which relayed to the constant of the diplomatic correspondence problems to the diplomatic correspondence problems and the constant of the diplomatic correspondence problems to the diplomatic correspondence problems and the diplomatic correspondence problems to the diplomatic correspondence problem published by Mr. Seward, which related to the vastly valuable interests our countrymen and our country had in the Isthmus of Panama, and to Mr. Seward's invitation to the two great maritime Powers of Europe to come and interfere in them. We reproduce these dispatches:

MR. SEWARD TO MR. ADAMS. DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, July 11, 1802.

Sir: The trusty between the United States and
the Republic of New Granada, signed on the 12th the Republic of New Granada, spaced on the fact day of December, 1846, contains a ripulation which it will be seen was made not for my special or pe-cular interest or advantage of the United States, but for the benefit and advantage of all nations, and which is in the following words, contained in the 35th article of said treaty:

" And in order to secure to themselves the tranquil and con-

WILLIAM L. DATTON, esq. &c., &c., &c. MR. DATTON TO MR. SEWARD. Panis, Aug. 29, 1862. Sin: I have to-day called the attention of Mr. name the day when it would be convenient for him to receive those gentlemen. He peremptorily refused to have any interview, and has steadily refused to grant one from that time to this.

Gen, Herran, when displaced from the New-

1 am, Sir, your obedient servant, William L. DAYTON. WILLIAM L. DAYTON.
His Excellency, WM. H. SHWARD, Secretary of State, &c.
MR. SEWARD TO MR. DAYTON.
DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Suptember 15, 1992.
SIR: Your dispatch of August 29 (No. 185) ha

been received. It brings Mr. Thouvenel's answer to the suggestion, which you were instructed to make to him on the part of this Government, in relation to matters in New-Granada. You may say to Mr. Thouvenel that his views entirely accord with those which have been adopted by the Presi-

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.
WILLIAM L. DAYTON, etc., &c.

Mr. Seward's treatment of this New-Granadian question has been generally discussed in diplomatic "And in order to scoure to themselves the tranguland congruent of these advantages, and as an especial congruent of these advantages, and for the favors they have acquired by the 4in, 5th, and 6th articles of the treaty, the acquired by the 4in, 5th, and 6th articles of the treaty, the farmed and the favors they have acquired by the 4in, 5th, and 6th articles of New-Granada, by the present atipulation, the perfect neutrality of 5th above mentioned tahmas, with the visw that the free vasual from the one to the other sea may not be interrupted as embarraned in any future time while this treaty exists and, its scarcequesce, the United States also guarantee, in the circles in Washington. The criticism of his applying

MR. SEWARD'S TREATMENT OF
NEW-GERANDA.

From An Occasional Correspondent.

Washington, Jan. 18, 1863.

The parties to the civil contests which distract
New-Germands are two—the Conservables, which is republican.

The pically, and the Radical, which is republican.

The pically, and the Radical, which is republican.

The process in the linear her pically and proposed with the respondent.

The parties to the civil contests which distract
New-Gramads are two—the Conservables, which is republican.

The processing was opposed by an unavailing protest of the Governor Pannans, and the Hawking, which is republican in the efforts occupy the Lishman of Pannans, and the formal remoderation of the Governor Pannans, and the formal remoderation of the Governor of Pannans, and by the States, as a possible for the constitution of the Governor of Pannans, and the formal remoderation of the Governor of Pannans, and the formal remoderation of the Governor of Pannans, and the formal remoderation of the Governor of Pannans, and by the States, as a processing was opposed by an unavailing protest of the Governor of Pannans, and before the Governor of Pannans, and the formal remoderation of what they have that it is continued to be the mission of the Contain rand Diplomate Appropriation as a particularly lament it is error of Mr. Seward's as a particularly lament this error of Mr. Seward's as a particularly lament the formal remoderation of what they have remount in accordance with the treaty obligation above est forth.

Similarconal with the reception of this note of Mr. Herran's advanced from the establishment of the Federal system, the segmantic of the semantic of the second The second of the first se Here was married in the indexists.

The same amount of the indexists of the special control of the indexists of the indexist

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House concurred in the Senate's smendments

size. His Government was both de facto and de junz. Under our political law there would seem to be no doubt about this. But Mr. Savard has for some reason sanctioned the neuroption of Ospins, and, in a document transmitted to Cogress, has seem of the communication, the privileges becomed by the given that neuroption of the Republic words:

In May, 1858, the Constitution of the Republic was remodeled, and the nation assumed the political title of 'The Granadian Confederacy.''

On the S7th of April, 1862, Mr. Francisco Parrags, Secretary to Mr. Marillo, solicited from Mr. Savard two dispatches from the Government of Colombia, communicating the removal of Gen. Herran, and or Mr. Hurrado, the Commissioner to settle the claims against New-Granada, and the appointment of Mr. Hurrado, the Commissioner to settle the claims against New-Granada, and the appointment of Mr. Hurrado, the Commissioner to settle the claims against New-Granada, and the appointment of Mr. Hurrado, the Commissioner to settle the claims against New-Granada, and the appointment of Mr. Hurrado, the Commissioner to settle the claims against New-Granada, and the appointment of Mr. Barran, who of Mr. Hurrado, the Commissioner to settle the claims against New-Granada, and the appointment of Mr. Hurrado, the Commissioner to settle the claims against New-Granada, and the appointment of Mr. Hurrado, the Commissioner to settle the claims against New-Granada, and the appointment of Mr. Hurrado, the Commissioner to settle the claims against New-Granada, and the appointment of Mr. Hurrado, the Commissioner to settle the claims against New-Granada, and the appointment of Mr. Hurrado, the Commissioner to settle the claims against New-Granada, and the appointment of Mr. Hurrado, the Commissioner to settle the claims against New-Granada, and the appointment of Mr. Hurrado, the Commissioner to settle the claims against New-Granada, and the pointment of Mr. Hurrado, the Commissioner to settle the claims against New-Granada, and the pointment of Mr. Hurrado, the Com

The first continued on the man to be a man recorded to the first continued on the man of the first continued on the first continued on the man of the first continued on the first continued on the man of the first continued on the firs

to refer the bill and pending amendments to the a Committee on Military affairs. Negatived, 51 june 2017.

Got- Lam- Por- Cra-ty's, son's, Ward's, ker's, gin's, Refuse Prime. 190 61 223

the main question was ordered to be put.

The House first voted on Mr. Blayasard's motion or refer the bill and pending amendments to the local and pending amendments to the committee on Military affairs. Negatived, 51 against 83.

The question was then taken on Mr. Hickman's fixed protection against faud, and the notes might be